Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition.
BIJOD OPERA HOUSE—8—" Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—8—"The Merry War."
CHICKERING HALL—4—Locture.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—" Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Esmeraida."
MADISON SCULARE THEATRE—8—"Alpine Roses."
NEW YORK COMEDY THEATRE—8—"Fun on the Bristol."
NEILO'S GARDEN—8—"A Wife's Peril."
EPAR THEATRE—8—"Wanted, a Parture."
THALLA THEATRE—8—"Die Kindstral."
THEATRE COMQUE—8—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SOCRAE THEATRE—8—"Separation."
WALLACE'S THEATRE—8—"Deception."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Date Man."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Confusion." 5TH AVENUE THEATEL—S—" Confusion."
14TH STREET THEATRE—S—" Fritz in Ireland."

Index to	Advertisements.
Amusements	5 Col. 5 6 Instruction. 5 6 Instruction. 6 7 6 Miscollations. 8 4 5 7 6 Miscollations. 1 New Publications. 6 2 8 Ocean Steamers. 7 6 Proposals. 7 7 8 Reome and Flats. 7 8 Situations Wanted. 7 8 Situations Wanted. 7 8 Situations Wanted. 7 8 Situations Wanted. 7 9 Steamboats and E.R. 7 1 3 Taschers. 6 1

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- There was a large attendance at the second imperial ball in St. Petersburg. - M. Waddington spoke about the relations of France and England at a banquet in London. The Porte has sent to General Wallace a concilintery note in reference to the treaty with the United States. === Eugene Rouber is dead. ==== The French Senate has rejected the clause legalizing federation trades meetings. - Parhament

has been urged to restrict the importation of cattle. DOMESTIC .- Wendell Phillips's virtues were recounted in Boston pulpits yesterday. === Four prisoners attempted to break juil at Port Jervis and one was killed. ____ The Queen of Tahiti left Chicago for New-York. - Alliance merchants have decided to taboo gasoline. = The Susquebanna Coal Mine celebrated their enlarged output with a supper. ____ A farmer near St. Joseph, Mo. was tortured with fire by robbers. prosecuted for illegally fencing 52,000 acres of and.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The widow of the late General Dix died yesterday. — The new Calvary Baptist Church was dedicated. — Pious expressions from "Billy "McGiory were quoted at a temperance meeting. - Professor Adler spoke on the Tenement House Problem, - Mr. Newton preached on the Atonement. - Mr. Talmage advanced school. ____ An accident to the steamer Guaduloupe was reported.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with lower temperature and occasional rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43°; lowest, 27°; average, 3478°.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. A voice from the Tombs declares that "Billy" McGlory expresses great sorrow for having kept an unlicensed rum-shop; and Mrs. McGlory has backed up her husband's penitence by sending \$10 to a temperance society. Considering the five indictments which hang over McGlory's bowed head, \$10 is not a large sum.

The members of Calvary Baptist Church are now established in their uptown quarters in West Fifty-seventh-st. The dedication of their beautiful new church occurred yesterday, and the services were noticeable for the large part which ministers of other denominations took in them. The work of the Calvary Baptists when they were in West Twenty-third-st. was remarkably successful under the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's leadership, and doubtless it will be equally so in this new field of labor.

Mr. Felix Adler in an address delivered vesterday called attention to the wretched condition of the tenement-houses in this city, and charged that the cause of the evil lies in the determination of the owners to have from 10 to 20 per cent return from their investments. Mr. Adler's statements will have a tendency to confirm the growing belief that the work of tenement-house reform, which was begun so zealously a few years ago in this city, has died out. If this is the truth, it ought to be easy for the Health Board or the agents of the State Charities Association to show who is to blame for this result. Our laws relating to tenementhouses are excellent. Are they, or are they not, enforced?

The arrest of John and Annie Cowhey on the charge of poisoning their sister and her husband | National life they saw a fawning shopkeeper at Laurel Hill, L. I., seems to have been made on slender grounds. The sole motive for the crime is found in the fact that, by the death of Mr. and Mrs. Collyer and their child, these young people would inherit \$1,500; and the principal evidence against them is the finding of an empty rat-poison box in one of their rooms, It will need something more than this to hang them. Indeed.judging from the facts in the case, so far as they have been made known, it seems as likely that Mrs. Collyer poisoned herself and her husband as that this brother and sister committed the terrible crime charged against them. The most probable theory, however, is that the poisoning was an accident.

The basis of the contested election case of English against Peele, from one of the Indiana Congressional districts, is so slight that it gives some color of probability to the story that the main reason for disputing Mr. Peele's seat in the | and the Constitution, which the Boston orator | single indication the hollowness and insmeerity House of Representatives is to save the money of the men who bet on Mr. English. The Peele ballots were printed on thick white paper and leaders who conducted the movement to the go!" it means neither more nor less than that his adversary's on thinner white paper. As the triumphant close were the politicians whom he the Democratic politicians want the offices. law says that all the ballots shall be printed "on plain white paper," both candidates seem to have complied with the law; and in that case Mr. Peele's 87 majority will give him his schemes for the regeneration of society that so will go on with their new programme, and thus work of darkness Mr. B. F. Johnson, with charac-

sear. A good many unpleasant things were said about this son of Mr. William E. English when he was running for Congress; most of them probably were as untrue as we hope this wager story is.

An outline of the first annual report of the State Civil Service Commissioners will be found else where in this impression. It is an interesting document, but it shows that the Commissioners have as yet hardly had a chance to do more than make a beginning in their work. At the outset, too, they have encountered serious obstacles, owing to the weakness of the law in its application to large cities. In places like Brooklyn, where the Mayor has full power, the statute can be enforced; but where the chief executive of a municipality is hampered, as he is in most other cities, it is easily avoided. The Commissioners, and the Governor in a message which he sent to the Assembly with the report, urge the importance of strengthening the law so that it may be more effective in its application. It is quite likely that this statute, unwillingly enacted by a Democratic Legislature, is just as effective as it was intended to be; but as the present Legislature is Republican, doubtless the amendments suggested by the Commission will be adopted, and the law made something like what it ought to be.

THE QUESTION OF HIGH LICENSES. We hope that the combined influence of Prohibitionists and liquor-sellers will not be successful in defeating the high-license bill now before the Legislature. It is extremely unfortunate that the most earnest opponents of the liquor traffic should lend their aid to the lowest classes engaged in that traffic in order to prevent the passage of this measure. They shut their eyes to the obvious fact that any plan which lessens the quantity of liquor sold, and confines the traffic to places where some respect is paid to the laws, is a gain for good order and public morals. They insist on all or nothing, refusing to acknowledge, what is perfectly plain to everyone else, that if it were possible to pass a prohibitory law in this State, its enforcement in the large cities would be out of the question. A high license fee would necessarily reduce

the number of dram-shops and would cut off the worst ones. The dealers, having more at stake in their business, and with competition rendered less keen and unscrupulous by the decrease in the number of their rivals, would be more ready to obey the law. The police, having a smaller number of places to watch could be held to a stricter accountability, and the Excise Board could be forced with less difficulty to exercise a proper discrimination in the issue of licenses There would be less selling of liquor to drunker persons and to minors; there would be fewer bars open on Sunday and after 1 o'clock in the morning; and all the abuses in the traffic which have risen to so serious proportions could be greatly diminished. It has been said that the number of unlicensed bar-rooms would be immensely increased. There will be no danger of this, if the Excise Board and the Police Department show any desire to do their duty, and the temptations to negligence and oversight would be much less alluring under the high-license system. The keepers of the unlicensed dens would not possess nearly so much political influence as the licensed dealers, and there would be a constantly growing pressure of public sentiment upon the Excise Board and Police Department to close the illicit places. One or two judicious presentments by Grand Juries, followed by indictments in case the presentments did not a cure prompt results, would secure from the Police and Excise Commissioners the liveliest kind of activity. The General Sessions Grand Jury on Thursday by a simple presentment scared the Excise Commissioners into a state of virtue that was refreshing to see, and they straightway set to work at putting affairs in better shape. Since the special diculed the presumption of Biblical critics of the departments have felt a fine moral impulse that did them great good. A Grand Jury is a great clearer of the atmosphere.

Some of the liquor dealers have worked themselves into a state of noisy and offensive agitation, and boast of the votes they control and of what they can accomplish in elections. We do not believe that these blatant fellows represent the more respectable dealers. They are certainly making a great mistake. The temper of the times is distinctly favorable to a careful and judicious limitation of the traffica limitation that shall go further than the present simply inviting a severer policy.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. It is impossible to understand the character last generation which we would much rather forget. There is no danger now that the services upheld their cause, or their influence upon the National conscience, will ever be underestinature of the opposition against which they fought. To tell the truth, the pro-slavery spirit at the North was a devil of a disgustingly base and vulgar character. The agitators were much because men believed in the right to hold slaves as because agitation was bad for trade. jamin's reported denial as final. With no dis-The despicable commercial instinct which by the shock of war. Mr. Phillips and his companions recognized the enemy with which they had to deal; they found it powerful in politics, in business, in society, in literature, in the churches. In all these expressions of the whose highest rule of conduct was not to offend a customer. The vigor and directness of their attack made it inevitable that they should be hated at home even more cordially than on the other side of the line. Society cast them out; and in return they became enemies of society.

The great reform to which they had dedicated their lives came much sooner than the most sanguine of them had hoped, and it came in a Reform was demanded by the people for years way not chosen by them. It is often the fate of | before it was conceded by the politicians, and reformers to see their aims accomplished by the party that now undertakes, in the plain inagencies in which they have no direct share, terest of the spoils system, to abolish this reand in which even their remote influence is not | form, need not hope to find support at the polls. at once discernible. We know now that the The true inwardness of the Democracy is, howliberty and justice; but when the contest began not even the radicals themselves quite under- little more than a shadow for them unstood it. Providence was wiser than Mr. less they could have the Federal patronage Phillips. The popular reverence for the Union at their disposal. The public can see from this abhorred as the mainstay of slavery, became of all Democratic professions of reform. When the irresistible agency of emancipation; and the | the cry is raised "The Republican Party must had loaded with invective as hounds and But it is just as well that this should be brought imbeciles. It is a pathetic illustration of the clearly before the country, and therefore it is

when God took it out of their hands and finished | 1884 may contain. it in his own way.

We say these things not to disparage Mr. Phillips; nobody questions the value of his services; but to explain why it is that after slavery had been abolished he found himself so often at war with society. To be at war with society was his normal state for half a century. At the beginning of his career he thought that he saw in all the bulwarks of society, in the church, the school, the university, the press, the ballot, the legislature, the organization of industry, the conventionalities of life, one vast compact with hell; everything that was, was wrong; the first principle of human rights, that man shall own himself, could only be secured by attacking the general fabric of American civilization. That he was proved wrong, in one point after another, did not tend to soften his temper. He wrangled over the events which, if they discredited his methods, were the triumphant vindication of his purpose; and at the end of the anti-slavery agitation he was hardly less hostile to the established order of things than he had been when the "broad-cloth mob" was dragging Garrison through the streets with a rope around his body. Like many other apostles of one great idea, he had a very imperfect comprehension of matters outside his special line of thought. Thus, with the disposition grown inveterate to regard the existing arrangements of society as devices for oppression, it is not surprising that he threw himself into one scheme of wild agitation after another, and brought to the service of visionaries and demagogues that unique combination of fervor, elegance, adroitness, integrity, high-mindedness and fertility in vituperation which made him the most remarkable orator of our times. He has kept very queer company of late years and sustained very bad causes; but nobody has ever doubted the purity of his intentions. His errors will soon be forgotten; his thirty years' war for freedom will keep his memory green.

NOW THEN, MR. MORRISON, The eyes of the Democratic party are now turned in the direction of Morrison. And, naturally enough, there is a good deal of anxiety in the eyes. For Morrison, so it is understood, is about to put his creed in regard to the tariff into practical working shape. Early this week his much-talked of bill providing for tariff reduction is to be introduced-and then, What? The trouble is no member can answer this question. Perhaps Randall and those who stand with him will make a grand demonstration in tayor of a masterly inactivity. Perhaps, as a result of a mandate of King Caucus, the bill will encounter no opposition of a serious nature. His friends say that Mr. Morrison is quite hopeful, going so far as to express the opinion that not more than tifteen of his fellow Democratic members, inclusive of Mr. Randall, will be found arrayed against his bill.

Ten days ago a most interesting report gained currency touching Mr. Morrison's intentions. It was given out that he had decided to introduce a tariff bill, but that in order not to hurt anybody's feelings-Mr. Randall's, for instancethe measure was to be recommitted without depate and made a special order for some day next December. The Presidential election occurs next November. If this tremendously canning programme is to be carried out, those fifteen Randall men whom Mr. Morrison figures up can well afford-for the present-not to lay a straw in the way of the bill. While the stage waits Mr. Morrison must not fail to take notice of the significant fact of there being Democratic authority for the statement that the Democratic Congressmen from New-Jersey, with one exception, "say that they will pay no attention to the resolutions of their State Legislature requesting them to take a position on the tariff question in harmony with the Ohio platform." Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer has been It looks as if these Jersey Congressmen had carrying on its investigations, many of the minds of their own and were above being dictated to. Mr. Morrison will see the necessity of handling them carefully in case it turns ou that they are "agin the bill."

THE BENJAMIN LETTER. The card from Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes, in vesterday's TRIBUNE, makes clear his good faith in using in his memoirs of Thurlow Weed the letter ascribed to Judah P. Benjamin, printed in THE TRIBUNE a week ago. Men will differ, however, as to whether he furnishes sufficient evidence for his belief-in spite of Mr. Benjamin,s resystem. If they stand out against this, they are ported denial-in "the authenticity of the letter. Mr. Weed thought it genuine and meant to use it. The gentleman who furnished it to Mr. Weed thought it genuine, and is understood to have been in a position and career of Wendell Phillips without re- that might have enabled him to know. membering some things in the history of the Mr. Barnes certainly explains away some of the most plausible objections raised in the sharp newspaper discussion the letter has aroused. rendered to humanity by the old radical It is easier, for example, to understand why even abelitionists, or the courage with which they a Senator might seek a Consul's aid in getting at a Foreign Minister, when we are reminded that the Minister was new to this country, and mated; what we are apt to overlook is the real | was then and for months afterward absent from

Washington. Still, argument is not proof, and till Mr. Barnes gives the name of the gentleman who vouched to his grandfather for the letter, hated, mobbed, outlawed, murdered, not so many will doubt it. On the other hand, some will as positively refuse to accept Mr. Benposition to detract from his well-earned fame underlay most of the so-called conservatism of in England, they simply say there was nothing the free States would be almost incredible if the in his career in this country from the day documentary proof of it were not abundant; he left Yale College (without a diploma), and it went far to justify the contempt which | breaking one of the commandments, to the day slaveholders entertained for the Northern he left the Senate of the United States, breakpeople, until our better qualities were aroused | ing another, to make the letter impossible or his denial conclusive.

PREPARING FOR A RAID.

It is given out in authoritative Democratic quarters that the Civil Service law is either to be repealed or nullified by withholding appropriations. The Democrats cannot be expected to like the Civil Service Reform system, and nobody doubts their readiness to abolish it, provided they have the power. That they will obtain help from the Republicans in any such raid we do not for a moment believe. That they expect any public indorsement of such a course is equally preposterous. Civil Service incendiaries" of the period before the war ever, shown in this strong desire to do away were the forerunners of the grand uprising for with all obstacles to the pursuit of the spoils.

The party leaders feel that victory would be blindness of man and the vanity of human to be hoped that the Democratic Congressmen

many of the purest, bravest and most earnest of discountin advance whatever pretenses of rethe reformers failed to recognize their own work gard for the public interests their platform for

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The money market continues in an altogether phenomenal condition. Having mounted above the highest point ever reached before, the unemployed reserve of the New-York banks does not stop there, but mounts still higher week after week. A comparison of the reserve held for six years, in millions and decimals, will be found peculiarly interesting:

RESERVE HELD. 1884. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1880. 1879 5 \$ 90.7 \$80.4 \$78.2 \$75.8 \$81.0 \$62.8 12 68.7 \$4.8 \$4.1 \$1.1 65.6 64.0 19 103.7 85.8 \$7.7 82.9 69.5 67.3 26 106.9 \$7.3 \$8.1 83.6 69.0 71.0 2 108.1 \$4.6 \$5.5 \$3.6 68.9 72.7

The unemployed cash held by the banks is now about \$23,000,000 larger than in any previous year since resumption of specie payments, and \$35,000,000 larger than was held at the same date in the year of resumption, and \$39,-000,000 larger than was held at the same date in 1880, a year of general prosperity. The surplus reserve, or excess of the cash held over the legal proportion of deposits, is now \$19,298,375. Last year at this date it was \$7,849,050; in 1882 it was \$6,381,825, in 1881 about the same, and in 1880 less than \$4,000,000. The money market is easy, and the demand so inadequate that rates of exchange stand close to the shipping point. A decrease in shipments of grain or cotton, a further movement of securities to this side, or an increased demand for money in Europe-contingencies which cannot be considered improbable -might at any time cause exports of gold.

It is impossible to account for these phenomena without attributing them largely to the financial measures of the Government. Under the silver act and the gold certificates act, the Treasury is injecting into the circulation so vast an amount of paper and other unavailable currency that an unprecedented surplus collects here at New-York. Presently there is likely to be an overflow, and then, under the universal law that the poorest currency always remains, the gold will go abroad. Last week, the Treasury took in \$718,952 in gold, \$1,281,830 in silver, \$168,914 in fractional silver, and \$929,-329 in legal tenders, but it put out in place of these sums \$1,245,370 additional gold certificates, \$675,000 regal tender certificates, and only \$22,500 silver certificates. In effect, it redeemed a large amount of useless silver, which was thrown back from the circulation, by issuing more gold certificates-more paper romises to pay gold on demand. Since December 31, the Treasury has taken in \$5,187,260 in silver and put out \$658,790 silver certificates, so that about \$4,590,000 silver has been redeemed by the issue of paper promises to pay gold. The gold taken in has amounted to \$3,451,620, and the legal tender notes in excess of surrency certificates issued to \$6,515,-152, but in exchange for these sums and for the sliver redeemed it has put out \$14,480,-440 additional gold notes. Surely it cannot be said that this indicates a healthy monetary condition. But our Democratic Congress has had no time to consider financial dangers; it has been engaged in the Fitz John Porter case.

Cencerning the demand for money abroad, it should be noted that considerable sams have been withdrawn from the balances of foreign bankers here, in preparation for the new French loan of \$70,000,000. The failure of a large operator at London has also caused some measiness there, and there have been troubles at Montreal. It is noted as an astonishing fact that \$1,500,000 gold has recently been shipped from London to Australia, though out of \$38,600,000 gold received from all sources by Great Britain last year, over \$11,280,000 ame from Australia. Such scarcity there as to cause shipments from England indicates that the demands of England for some time to come cannot be supplied in the usual measure from that quarter.

The struggles between labor and capital are not diminishing. The great strike of window-glass workers came to an end last week, but the spinners at Fall River resolved to strike. In several iron establishments, work at reduced wages has begun, but the dissatisfaction among miners increases in several States. The prices of products do not change to the disadvantage of the laborer, though it is unhappily true that retail prices do not always promptly answer a decline in wholesate quotations. If it were, the workingmen might congratulate themselves that the cost of living had not been lower since 1878. While provisions, coffee, sugar and tobacco were firm last week, and tea was active with a sharp advance in some grades, and cotton made an advance of one-sixteenth, the prices of dry-goods tended downward, and there was a decline in breadstuffs. The only noteworthy change in goods, curiously, was the result of very low prices made for some brown and colored cottons, regardless of the market for raw material. The depression in flour, wheat and corn has been inereased by falling markets abroad and scanty export demand, but is the natural consequence of the establishment of artificially high prices last fall, and the consequent accumulation of enormous unsold stocks in our markets. To all appearance, consumers in this country can safely calculate upon cheap breadstuffs this year, at least until July.

The stock market was chiefly occupied all the week with the struggles of people who?had sold property which did not belong to them. The purchase of the large blocks of Villard stocks by a syndicate started the trouble on Monday, and Oregon Navigation rose about 40 cents from the lowest price of the previous Saturday; Transcontinental had also advanced 9 cents at one time during the week, Northern Pacific Preferred 812 cents, Manitoba 1112 cents Lackawanna 734 cents, Union Pacific 718 cents, Louisville and Nashville 61s cents, Western Union 514 cents, Lake Shore 614 cents, Northwestern 51s cents, St. Paul 512 cents, Missouri Pacific 518 cents, and in some of the other stocks the punishment of those who had sold what they did not own was severe. The news from the Iowa pool lines was hopeful, and the agreement upon arbiters between the Lackawanna and the Trunk lines was considered satisfactory. But the suit against the North River Construction caused an unreasoning decline in West Shore bonds, and the market generally, after reaching the highest average of the week on Saturday, fell off because of reported cutting of rates from St. Louis and Chicago eastward. Of the truth of these reports, particularly as to the Grand Trunk, little became definitely known on Saturday.

BEARING AMERICAN MEAT.

The current quest of the "Commission" on steers and lesser cattle has had the effect of bringing up from the limbo of by-gones the Agricultural Burean's report on "Diseases of Swine." This forced reappearance of that remarkable volumewhich doubtless served its purpose as an "appropriation" persuader-does not seem to be enjoyed by ali of the gentlemen whose names are prominently associated with it, and therefore, if we are correctly advised, two of them, or their friends for them, are trying to leave the bifurcated responsibility wholly at the door of a third. To such a

teristic inclination toward the "under dog." goodnaturedly but firmly objects. That well-known Illinois observer of the hog pertinently inquires through The Prairie Farmer: "What justice is there in putting Detmers out of the way and clinging to mon and Law, both of whom indersed nearly everything the former did ?" Having taken the incendiary report from its neglected top-shelf, and shaken off the dust which had charitably accumulated upon it since 1879, we find on turning its 218 pages, hotly peppered with sulphurous illustrations, that there is much of what a correspondent calls " alarming portrayal" in the plates of Dr. Detmers -much varied and intense color; much blazing rimstone, so to speak.

Altogether this portentous public document, so fearfully and wonderfully made, suggests the idea that more than the celebrated "legion" of the country of the Gadarenes found notel accommodation in American swine.

The writer of the letter we publish in another part of this impression-who is unexcelled if indeed e be equalled as an expert in the important industry of which he treats-points out the effect on for-eign markets of this official fulmination, indicates the present thoroughly wholesome status of swine in our country, and adds a practical hint or two for maintaining the health of hogs. This has not been done, nor will it be done by legislation, or vaccination, or medication-nor by "commission" either we venture to believe. What he so well says is commended to Western farmers, to foreign consumers, and especially to our law-makers at Washington. If past expenditure of Government funds in the alleged interest of live-stock keepers has had such an outcome in the case of the polled hog, does not the fact suggest the necessity of much more precaution in touching horned cattle? The present demand, like the former one, is made, under lead of the Agricultural Bureau, by the same alarmistsminus Dr. Detmers-who worked up the scare which proved so detrimental to our foreign pork trade. We don't know what was the cost of the "cholera' raid: the report fails to throw a single ray of light on that one point. But the champions of contagion want now, as an entering wedge, anything from a quarter or a half a million dollars upward, for pleuro-pneumonia." They show "uncommon anxiety": they magnify the danger to an extrava gant extent. Time has brought the lamentable outome of the bog-cholera catspaw. If they did these things in the green tree, what will they do in the dry-under screen of a brand-new "Bureau of Animal Industries"? Mr. Johnson, a farmer, speaks for farmers. In reference to this whole business. his two sensonable words respectfully submitted to Congress, and twice repeated, are: "Go slow."

Judging from a notice received by the Chief of Police in this city, the profession of burglary in Hungary has been cultivated to a higher pitch of skill than can be boasted by our own chevaliers of the "jimmy." At Buda-Pesth recently a safe full of bank-notes was carried off bodily. The advantages of this method are obvious. The burglars can take their own time in opening the safe, and they can remove it to some quiet place where the noise of the operation will disturb no one. But there is always something to learn in every calling.

The oyster planters on Long Island complain that the insidious stardsh is destroying their cyster beds. They hold the little animal in about the same fear with which the Democratic party regards an Investigating Committee.

The wife of Edmund Tappan is reported as saying that she was offered twenty dollars in money and a on of coal if she would "hold her tongue" in regard to her husband's alleged confession of the Maybee murders. Considering the fact that by thus holding her tongue she might have sent her husband to the gallows, it must be concluded that whoever made her this offer put rather a low estimate on buman life. He must indeed be a very poor kind of a man who is not worth more than wenty dollars and a ton of coal.

The arrest of several prominent citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, on a charge of horse-racing with sleighs on a public road, under one of the Blue Laws of 1794, suggests the necessity of an occaonal revision of the statutes for the purpose of ding out obsolete legislation. Laws often beone dead letters through changes in public habit and opinion, but so long as a virtually obsolete law remains on the statute book it is liable to be appealed to some day. Repeal is the only sure prevention of such anachronisms as the Reading case constitutes.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitto are said to be almost heartbroken ever the marriage of their daughter to Frederick Douglass.

Mr. T. L. Bartleit, the sculptor, of Boston, is recovering from a distressing combination of maladies, including pneumonia, pleurisy and a malig-

Secretary Chandler has a larger office than any other member of the Cabinet, and its four big windows look out upon the White House grounds. Upon the walls hang portraits of only two former sceretaries, Robeson and Hant. Mr. Chandler writes standing at a tail desk, and uses a steel pen fixed in a black rabber holder.

The health of Mr. Tilden, who has spent the winr at Greystone, on the Hudson, has been evenly fair. His voice is somewhat weaker, the result of onstitutional defects. The Sage of Gramercy con-tinues to take the liveliest interest in the relation by iends of the various political movements of the

Senator Colquitt is a hale and hearty man, and has many personal acquaintances whose faces are always familiar, but whose names he cannot recall. When an acquaintance meets him, the Senator shakes him warmly by the hand and mumbles some-thing which the man cannot possibly understand, but which he is left to suppose is his name. He goes away quite prond of being so well remembered.

Ludovic Halévy at forty-nine does not look his age. He is lean, grave, pale, taciturn, heavily and darkly bearded, and altogether morose and melancholy looking-in strange contrast to the wit and drollery of the pages to which he has affixed his signature. He has given up his former gay haunts and rollicking companions, and lives quietly in the company of his children and his books.

At noon to-day Mr. Joseph Cook will begin another course of lectures in Tremont Temple, Bos ton. His "prelude" will be about "President Arthur and Henry Ward Beecher on Mormonism"; among his "interludes" will be some remarks on "Constitutional Prohibition"; and the lecture proper will be an answer to the question, "Do we need a New Theology ?"

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE LAST MEETING OF GARPIELD'S CABINET. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General.—If Mr. Blatne wants a subject for his pen which he may be confident is worthy of his finest rhetoric, let him take the set meeting of Garfield's Cabinet. I can never forget the scene as the President came in, and, saying he wished to read to us a letter before beginning business, proceeded to read one of Abraham Lincoln's most characteristic stles, one that "Bob" had run across, he said. It was his dispatch to General Joe Hooker on the eve of a battle, and Garfield, you may be sure, read it for all it was worth. In it Lincoln likened Hooker to a buil trying to get over a feuce with dogs in front of him and behind him. The Secretary of War had written some copious instructions to Hooker, but happened to run across the messenger with Lincoln's terse dispatch. After reading it he tore his own up, saying he could not equal it. Do you know, if Garfield were alive now Dorsey would be

THE TELEGRAPH ON THE FRONTIER. General Hancock .- When I was stationed in the far West before the war, I recommended that all the military posts along the frontier, and especially those in the In-dian country, should be connected by the telegraph, so that in cases of danger troops could be rapidly massed at any point. The introduction of railroads since then has in a measure removed the necessity of such a provi-sion in some quarters, but in others it still remains. Should Congress conclude to connect these remaining posts with the electric wire I am certain that the money cessary to complete the work would be wisely expended, and that a time might come when the existence telegraphic communication would be the means of saving the lives of hundreds.

will be delayed. There have been interruptions by bad weather, but our contracts call for its completion by January 1 next, and there is every likelihood of its being finished long before then. The foundation was far better than we expected to find it, and had we known what it was we could have saved \$5,000 that we expended. It will be one of the finest buildings in architecture, ac exposed sides will face on the south, east and west, and instead of a shaft in the middle to carry the foul air from the lower floors to the stories above, we have a recess on the south side from which the offices will get unobstructed freeh currents of air and plenty of sunlight. The first floor will be divided into large offices, the second floor will be the Exchange, and around the recass above the second floor will be two or three hundred smaller business

R. M. Andrews, proprietor of the Fifth Arenne Stages. -There has been no money in stages this wis ter. We have had to pay men to shovel snow, and also hud to double up our teams so that it took all our stock to keep half our stages running. There has been bad weather over since Christmas ; part of the time the avanue was so full of holes in the snow that a stage-ride would make one sea-sick. Stages have broken flown and horses been spreined and otherwise injured. But we carry a good many people in spite of the elevated roads and street-ears.

BRINGING FISH TROUSANDS OF MILES

C. M. Clark, of Clark, Robbins & Co., Sackett's Harbor. -We have opened a winter fishery at Birch Lake, a tributary of Lake Winnipeg. During January we caught about 250,060 pounds of pickerel, a large percentage of which was sent to the New-York market. They are said to be a etter fish and of ther flavor than those from other lake They formerly cost about 15 cents a pound wholesale in New-York, but now they can be bought at about 8 cents a pound. A car-load was delivered in Fulton Market his morning. The water where we catch these fish is about 600 feet in depth, and there are vast numbers of them. This is due to the fact of a more favorable temperature than the fish can find in takes of less depth. We took out about thirty tons of fish on the first day, and we expect to continue the fishing the rest of the winter. We have to team them 150 miles to Poplar Point, the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and sixty miles west of Winnipeg. They are brought to Buffale in refrigerator cars where they are repacked. We find that when axen from the water and frozen at a temperature above zero, when thawed out they renew animation, but when frozen below that temperature they die.

VENTILATING BIG BOTELS.

H. F. Rhodes, St. James Hotel,—The ventilation of a big hotel is one of the blagest problems with which the architect and propristor have to deal. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are expended in applications to secure perfect ventilation. A friend of mine invented a system by which he creates a current through the drain-pipe with which the wash-howls in each apartment are supplied. It is very simple and works to a charm, when it has been applied. But it doesn't cost enough money. Landlords em to think it can't be worth anything because it don't cost as much as the building. That's the way of the world.

STORAGE BOXES FOR ELECTRICITY. C. C. Ruthramff, electrician, -Spite of Edison's cry of mpossible, Brush has brought his storage system to practical working. He had trouble with the lead lining of he storage boxes, which continually became leaky. He found it due to sulphuric acid acting on the impure metal By substituting absolutely pure lead, the trouble is avoided. The factory at Cleveland now turns out a storage box every four hours, and the demand far exceeds the supply. The boxes are placed in basements, and are connected on a wire circuit with a central battery which stores up the the electricity through the day for use at night. The boxes are equal to from 100 to 800

EVILS OF HEATED CARS.

E. L. Atmore, M. D.-The habits of New-Yorkers, coname for much of the prevalent pulmonary troubles. Let's take an average case, say of a man living in Brooklyn. He leaves a warm-possibly too warm-fireside in the morning. He is close-buttoned to the cain. He walks a block to the street car, and the exercise warms him up, He jumps into the car and finds the atmosphere close, Feeling heated, he throws back his overcoat. Before he reaches the end of the line he begins to feel chilled and pulls it tightly about him. At the Rridge or ferry he shivers as he comes from the street car to the entrance He may and probably does get warm again on the boat of Bridge car. But the same chilling process is repeated at the other end of the line, and he reaches his place of business half benumbed. This is all the result of sudden changes from the outside cold to the inside heat. He gets a cold and a backing cough that hang on all winter. The mucous lining of the throat is affected, bronchial troubles come on, or pulmonory disease sets in. While the public s aiways crying for heated cars and ferry-boats, it would be better for public health if none of them were heated. Fassengers would then be subjected to a steady temperature, and knowing what to expect would act accordingly

WHAT KILLED PENDLETON.

Washington McLean, founder of The Cincinnati Enquirer.-Pendleton is deader than a smelt. Civil service rerm did it. No intelligent man believes nowadays that the party which has the responsibility should not also have the offices. Only to-day I was talking with Grant on that very subject, and he agrees with me. You sught to hear Conkling talk about it, thought. He grows eloquent when that topic is touched.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

S. L. Millard, of St. Louis, dry goods.-The politicians our way are more interested in whether or not the Democratic National Convention will be held in St. Louis than they are in who will be nominated for President. If it lies between St. Louis and Cincinnati, I think we shall get It.

THE CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS. Edward Hincken, ex-President of the Produce Exchange What a remarkable change there has been in trans-Atlantic communication! When I first went into business as a boy with John J. Boyd, at No. 3 William-st., where the business has remained ever since, our ships would seldom make less than a seventy-days' passage from Europe to New-York. That was in 1832, when steamships were hardly thought of as ever becoming a competitor to sail ing vessels. But we have lived a fast life since then. I remember when the steamship Washington was built for the Ocean Navigation Company, in which Mr. Boyd was a stockholder, that it was considered a wonderful revolu-tion in navigation that she should make the trip in fourteen days. The late Jacob Westervelt, who built the Washington, said to me one day: "Hincken, you will live to see the day when steamers will cross the ocean in ten days!" I was incredulous, but I have lived to see the seven-day ships to Liverpool, and the laying of the cable, and it is a wonderful transformation since the days of my beyhood to see how the telegraph makes us close

GENERAL NOTES.

neighbors with those thousands of miles away.

The Centennial Organization for the Better Endowment of Washington and Lee University appeals to the people of the whole country to make the approaching anniversary of Washington's birth memorable by general and generous contributions for the benefit the institution which he aided in founding. It is hoped that an endowment of at least one million dollars may be provided for the university. Of this sum it new has nearly \$400,000, of which the Centennial Organization has secured considerably more than \$100,000. Subscriptions or cointributions may be sent to General R. B. Lilley, financial agent, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

The well-known Italian economist, Signor Cirlo, has come to the conclusion that Italy ought to raise her own potatoes and that now is the time and Sardinia the place for the experiment. He has selected some of the best varieties, will follow the most approved methods of cultivation, and will carefully note the results for the purpose of ascertaining the kind best suits for the purpose of ascertaining the sust adapted to the requirements of the Italian farmer. Signor Cirlo, however, has already been reminded that he will have to persuade his countrymen to become a potato-cating people before he can hope to make petatoplanting general and popular.

"Faith in God is what is needful to be a Christian," said the Rev. John F. Naugie at a revival meeting in Troy the other Sunday afternoon; and, taking a silver quarter in his hand, he continued: "Now, if I should call one of those little boys up here and place this quar-ter in his hand nothing on earth could convince him that he did not have it." The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a six-year-old stepped out of a pew, marched up to the altar and held out his hand for the money. The ciersyman had not intended to apply his illustration in precisely that manner, but he perceived that there was only one thing to do. "God bless you, my boy," said he, and nanded him the coin.

Never before, at least since the war, has New-Orleans received in one season so many visitors from the North as during the present winter, and seldom if ever before has she been less attractive to persons in scarch of a genial climate. Ice is seen in New-Orleans only ones in seven or eight years, on an average, but ice has formed there at least six times during the present month alone. Moreover, rain and fog have made the chilly atmosphere unspeakably depressing a great part of the time, and altogether it would be hard to conceive a more dreary THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

Walter T. Miller, Treasurer of the Cotton Exchange.—No.
I don't think the opening of our new Exchange building